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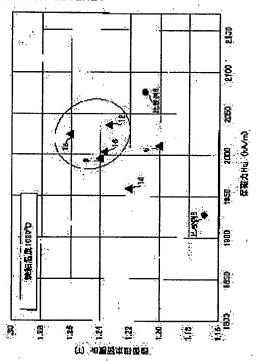
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(54) METHOD OF MANUFACTURING RARE-EARTH ELEMENT PERMANENT MAGNET

(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a method by which a rareearth element permanent magnet, that is superior in both coercive force and residual magnetic flux density can be manufactured. SOLUTION: After a mixture of alloy X powder, composed mainly of R12T14B (where R1, T, and B respectively denote one or more kinds of rare earth elements including Y (Dy is indispensable), one or more kinds of transition metal elements, and boron) and alloy Y powder, composed mainly of R2T (where R2 and T respectively denote one or more kinds of heavy rare-earth elements and one or more kinds of transition metal elements) is obtained, the mixed powder is sintered. The magnetic characteristics of the rare-earth permanent magnet can be improved, by adjusting the Dy ratio which is the ratio of the content of the heavy rare-earth elements in the alloy X powder to that of the heavy rare-earth elements in the sintered magnet composition to be 0.38-0.99 and R ratio, which is the ratio of the content of the rare-earth elements in the alloy X powder to that of the rare-earth elements, in the sintered magnet composition to be 0.94-1.03.



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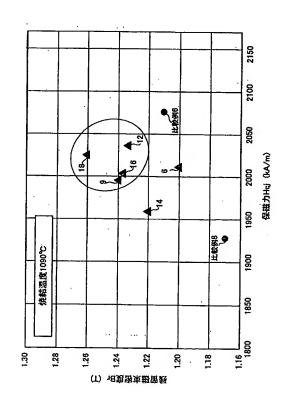
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(54)【発明の名称】 希土類永久磁石の製造方法

(57)【要約】

【課題】 保磁力および残留磁束密度がともに優れた希 土類永久磁石の製造方法を提供する。

【解決手段】 R¹2 T14 B (R¹2 T14 B: R¹= Yを含む希土類元素の1種または2種以上(Dyは必須)、T=遷移金属元素の1種または2種以上、B=ホウ素)を主体とするX合金粉末と、R² T (R² T: R²=重希土類元素の1種または2種以上、T=遷移金属元素の1種または2種以上、T=遷移金属元素の1種または2種以上)を主体とするY合金粉末との混合粉末を得た後、その混合粉末を焼結する。X合金粉末における重希土類元素の含有量と焼結後の磁石組成における重希土類元素の含有量の比であるDy比を0.38~0.99、X合金粉末における希土類元素の含有量と焼結後の磁石組成における希土類元素の含有量の比であるR比を0.94~1.03とすることによって、高い磁気特性を有する希土類永久磁石を得ることができる。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 R¹2T14B(R¹2T14B:R¹=Yを含) む希土類元素の1種または2種以上(Dyは必須)、T -- 遷移金属元素の1種または2種以上、B=ホウ素)を 主体とするX合金粉末と、R²T (R²T:R²=重希土 類元素の1種または2種以上、T=遷移金属元素の1種 または2種以上)を主体とするY合金粉末との混合粉末 を得る工程と、前記混合粉末を焼結する工程とを含む希 土類永久磁石の製造方法において、

前記X合金粉末における重希土類元素の含有量と焼結後 の磁石組成における重希土類元素の含有量の比であるD y比が0.38~0.99であり、かつ前記X合金粉末に おける希土類元素の含有量と焼結後の磁石組成における 希土類元素の含有量の比であるR比が0.94~1.03 であることを特徴とする希土類永久磁石の製造方法。

【請求項2】 前記X合金粉末における重希土類元素の 含有量と焼結後の磁石組成における重希土類元素の含有 量の比であるDy比が0.6~0.8であり、かつ前記X 合金粉末における希土類元素の含有量と焼結後の磁石組 成における希土類元素の含有量の比であるR比が 0.9 4~0.99であることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の 希土類永久磁石の製造方法。

【請求項3】 前記Y合金粉末としてM(M=A1, C u, Sn, Ga, BiおよびInのうち1種または2種 以上)をさらに含むことを特徴とする請求項1または2 に記載の希土類永久磁石の製造方法。

【請求項4】 焼結後の磁石組成にDvを1~13wt %含むことを特徴とする請求項1~3のいずれかに記載 の希土類永久磁石の製造方法。

【請求項5】 焼結後の磁石組成の残留磁束密度が1. 22T以上であることを特徴とする請求項1~4のいず れかに記載の希土類永久磁石の製造方法。

【請求項6】 焼結後の磁石組成の残留磁束密度が1. 22T以上であり、かつ保磁力が1900kA/m以上 であることを特徴とする請求項1~5のいずれかに記載 の希土類永久磁石の製造方法。

【請求項7】 R¹2 T₁₄ B (R¹2 T₁₄ B : R¹ = Yを含 む希土類元素の1種または2種以上(Dyは必須)、T =遷移金属元素の1種または2種以上、B=ホウ素)を 主体とするX合金粉末と、R²T (R²T:R²=重希土 類元素の1種または2種以上、T=遷移金属元素の1種 または2種以上)を主体とするY合金粉末との混合粉末 を得る工程と、前記混合粉末を焼結する工程とを含む希 土類永久磁石の製造方法において、

前記X合金粉末における希土類元素の含有量と焼結後の 磁石組成における希土類元素の含有量の比であるR比が 0.94~0.99であることを特徴とする希土類永久磁 石の製造方法。

【請求項8】 R¹2 T₁₄ B (R¹2 T₁₄ B : R¹=Yを含 む希土類元素の1種または2種以上(Dyは必須)、T =遷移金属元素の1種または2種以上、B=ホウ素)を 主体とするX合金粉末と、R²T(R²T:R²=重希土 類元素の1種または2種以上、T=遷移金属元素の1種 または2種以上)を主体とするY合金粉末との混合粉末 を得る工程と、前記混合粉末を焼結する工程とを含む希 土類永久磁石の製造方法において、

前記X合金粉末における希土類元素の含有量と焼結後の 磁石組成における希土類元素の含有量の比であるDy比 が 0.65~0.99であることを特徴とする希土類永久 磁石の製造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は希土類元素R、遷移 金属元素T、ホウ素Bを主成分とする磁気特性に優れた 希土類永久磁石の製造方法に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】希土類磁石の中でもNd-Fe-B系磁 石は、磁気特性に優れていること、主成分であるNdが 資源的に豊富で比較的安価であることから、需要は年 20 々、増大している。Nd-Fe-B系磁石の磁気特性を 向上するための研究開発も精力的に行われており、近年 では、高性能なNd-Fe-B系磁石を製造する場合、 各種金属粉体や組成の異なる合金粉末を混合、焼結する 混合法が主流となっている。

【0003】ところで、Nd-Fe-B系磁石は、キュ リー温度が低いために、温度上昇に伴って保磁力が低下 してしまうという問題がある。この問題を解決すべく、 様々な試みがなされている。例えば、特公平5-108 06号公報では、Dy、Tb等の重希土類元素を添加す ることによりNd-Fe-B系磁石の保磁力を高めるこ とを提案している。ところが、Dy、Tb等の重希土類 元素を添加すると、保磁力が向上する一方で残留磁束密 度が低下してしまうという問題が生じる。特開平6-2 83318号公報および特開平7-50205号公報で は、R2T14B系金属間化合物(RはYを含む希土類元 素の1種または2種以上、Tは遷移金属元素の1種また は2種以上)を主体とする主相とRリッチ相を主構成相 とする混合法を用いたRIT-B系希土類永久磁石の製 造方法において、R-T-B系合金粉末に対するR-T 40 系合金粉末の配合量を適宜変更することにより磁石の特 性を向上させることを提案している。しかしながら、特 開平6-283318号公報および特開平7-5020 5号公報記載の方法は、残留磁束密度を向上させる上で は有効であるものの、保磁力が低下してしまうという問 題があった。

[0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】また、特開平7-57 913号公報では、R2T14B系金属間化合物の面積率 が95%以上であるRIT-B系合金粉末に、R共晶の 面積率が10%以下であるR-T系合金粉末を8~15

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w t %の範囲で添加することを提案している。特開平7 -57913号公報記載の製造方法によれば、残留磁束 密度の低下を抑制しつつ高い保磁力を得ることができ る。しかしながら、より高い残留磁束密度を有する希土 類永久磁石の製造方法が求められている。そこで、本発 明は、保磁力および残留磁束密度がともに優れた希土類 永久磁石の製造方法を提供することを課題とする。

[0005]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明者は、混合法を用 いた希土類永久磁石の製造方法において、より高い磁気 特性を得るために様々な検討を行った。その結果、R-T-B系合金粉末における重希土類元素の含有量と焼結 後の磁石組成における重希土類元素の含有量の比(以 下、適宜「Dy比」という。)を変動させることより残 留磁束密度Brを向上させることができることを知見し た。また、もう一つのパラメータとして、R-T-B系 合金粉末における希土類元素の含有量と焼結後の磁石組 成における希土類元素の含有量の比(以下、適宜「R 比」という。) を用いることにより、保磁力Hcjおよ び残留磁束密度Brともに優れた値を得ることができる 20 ことを知見した。したがって、本発明は、R¹2 T14 B (R¹2 T₁₄ B: R¹ = Yを含む希土類元素の1 種または 2種以上(Dyは必須)、T=遷移金属元素の1種また は2種以上、B=ホウ素)を主体とするX合金粉末と、 R²T (R²T: R²=重希土類元素の1種または2種以 上、T=遷移金属元素の1種または2種以上)を主体と するY合金粉末との混合粉末を得る工程と、前記混合粉 末を焼結する工程とを含む希土類永久磁石の製造方法に おいて、前記X合金粉末における重希土類元素の含有量 と焼結後の磁石組成における重希土類元素の含有量の比 であるDy比が 0.38~0.99であり、かつ前記X合 金粉末における希土類元素の含有量と焼結後の磁石組成 における希土類元素の含有量の比であるR比が 0.94 ~1.03であることを特徴とする希土類永久磁石の製 造方法を提供する。Dy比の減少に伴って、残留磁束密 度Brが向上する傾向にあるが、Dy比が 0.38未満 になると、保磁力Hcjが低下してしまう。Dy比が O.99を超えると、高い保磁力Hcjを得ることがで きるが、その一方で残留磁束密度Brが低下してしま う。特に、Dy比を0.6~0.8、R比を0.94~0. 99とした場合には、優れた磁気特性を有する希土類永 久磁石を得ることができる。

【0006】本発明の希土類永久磁石の製造方法において、Y合金粉末をR²TM系合金とし、MとしてAl, Cu, Sn, Ga, BiおよびInのうち1種または2種以上選択することができる。特に、MとしてGaを選択した場合には、希土類永久磁石の磁気特性を向上させる上で有効である。Dyは異方性磁界が大きいので、保磁力Hcjを向上させる上で有効であることから、本発明ではX合金粉末にDyを含むことを必須としている。

特に、焼結後の磁石にDyを1~13wt%含むことに より、高い残留磁束密度Brを得ることができる。本発 明の希土類永久磁石の製造方法によれば、残留磁束密度 Brが1.22 T以上である希土類永久磁石を得ること ができる。さらに、本発明者は、焼結温度の上昇に伴い 残留磁束密度Brが向上することを知見した。つまり、 本発明の希土類永久磁石の製造方法によれば、1050 ~1130℃の温度範囲で焼結することにより、保磁力 Hcjが1900kA/m以上かつ残留磁束密度Brが 1.22 T以上の希土類永久磁石を得ることができる。 【0007】以上の本発明では、R比およびDy比の両 者を所定の値にすることを提案しているが、R比または Dy比単独でも有効である。したがって、本発明は、R ¹2 T14 B (R¹2 T14 B: R¹ = Yを含む希土類元素の1 種または2種以上(Dyは必須)、T=遷移金属元素の 1種または2種以上、B=ホウ素)を主体とするX合金 粉末と、R²T(R²T:R²=重希土類元素の1種また は2種以上、T=遷移金属元素の1種または2種以上) を主体とするY合金粉末との混合粉末を得る工程と、前 記混合粉末を焼結する工程とを含む希土類永久磁石の製 造方法において、前記X合金粉末における希土類元素の 含有量と焼結後の磁石組成における希土類元素の含有量 の比であるR比が 0.94~0.99であることを特徴と する希土類永久磁石の製造方法を提供する。さらにま た、本発明は、R¹2 T₁₄ B (R¹2 T₁₄ B: R¹=Yを含 む希土類元素の1種または2種以上(Dyは必須)、T =遷移金属元素の1種または2種以上、B=ホウ素)を 主体とするX合金粉末と、R²T (R²T:R²=重希土 類元素の1種または2種以上、T=遷移金属元素の1種 または2種以上)を主体とするY合金粉末との混合粉末 を得る工程と、前記混合粉末を焼結する工程とを含む希 土類永久磁石の製造方法において、前記X合金粉末にお ける希土類元素の含有量と焼結後の磁石組成における希 土類元素の含有量の比であるDy比が0.65~0.99 であることを特徴とする希土類永久磁石の製造方法を提

[0008]

供する。

【発明の実施の形態】以下に本発明の実施の形態について説明する。本発明は、R¹2T14Bを主体とするX合金粉末と、R²Tを主体とするY合金粉末とを混合する、いわゆる混合法を用いた希土類永久磁石の製造方法である。本発明による希土類永久磁石の製造方法は、R¹2T14B(R¹2T14B:R¹=Yを含む希土類元素の1種または2種以上(Dyは必須)、T=遷移金属元素の1種または2種以上、B=ホウ素)を主体とするX合金粉末と、R²T(R²T:R²=重希土類元素の1種または2種以上、T=遷移金属元素の1種または2種以上、T=遷移金属元素の1種または2種以上、大量移金属元素の1種または2種以上、大量移金属元素の1種または2種以上、大量移金属元素の1種または2種以上、を主体とするY合金粉末との混合粉末を得る工程と、その混合粉末を焼結する工程とを含む。以下、詳述する。

50 【0009】はじめに、原料となる金属および/または

合金を配合し、溶解、凝固することにより、X合金およ びY合金を得る。X合金粉末は、主としてR12T14B化 合物相からなる。ここで、R1は、Yを含む希土類元素 (La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, YbおよびLu) の1種または2種 以上であり、Dyを含有することを必須とする。Dyは 異方性磁界が大きいので、保磁力Hcjを向上させる上 で有効である。遷移金属Tとしては従来から用いられて いるFe、Co、Niを用いることができる。これらの 中では、焼結性の点からFe、Coが望ましく、特に磁 10 気特性の点から Feを主体とすることが望ましい。 Y合 金粉末は、R²とTとを主成分とする。ここで、R²は、 重希土類元素の1種または2種以上であり、特にDyを 含むことが好ましい。本明細書において、「R2T」と は、R²とTとが1:1であることを意味するものでは なく、R²とTとを主成分とする合金であることを意味 する。また、後述する「R2TM」ついても、R2とTと Mとが1:1:1であることを意味するものではなく、 R²とTとMとを主成分とする合金であることを意味す る。なお、本発明において、重希土類元素とはGd、T 20 b、Dy、Ho、Er、Tm、Yb、Lu、Yをいう。 X合金粉末がホウ素Bを含むのに対し、Y合金粉末には ホウ素Bは含まれない。Y合金粉末は焼結後に主相とな るR¹2 T₁₄ B相を取り囲む粒界相として機能するもので あって本質的にホウ素Bを含む必要がないため、および Y合金粉末にホウ素Bを添加しないことによって焼結性 が向上するためである。

【0010】本発明において、組成は目的に応じ選択す ればよいが、磁気特性に優れた希土類永久磁石を得るた めには、焼結後の磁石組成において軽希土類元素:17 ~37重量%、重希土類元素:1~13重量%、ホウ素 B:0.5~4.5重量%、遷移金属元素T:51~74 重量%となるような配合組成とすることが望ましい。よ り望ましくは、軽希土類元素が20~30重量%、重希 土類元素が3~10重量%、ホウ素Bが0.9~1.2重 量%、遷移金属元素Tが60~74重量%である。ま た、Mを加えてR2TMとする場合には、焼結後の磁石 組成においてMが0.03~1重量%、より望ましくは 0.1~0.7重量%となるようにすればよい。Mとして は、A1、Cu, Sn、Ga, Bi, Inの中から1種 または2種以上を選択することができる。この中で特に 好ましいのはGaである。MとしてGaを選択した場合 には、高い保磁力HcJおよび残留磁束密度Brを得る ことができるとともに、焼結性も向上する傾向がある。 希土類永久磁石の磁気特性は組成依存性が非常に強く、 上記の範囲を外れた領域では、本発明を適用しても優れ た磁気特性を得ることが困難である。

【0011】原料金属を真空または不活性ガス、好ましくはAr雰囲気中で溶解し鋳造することにより、X合金およびY合金を得る。原料金属としては、純希土類元素 50

あるいは希土類合金、純鉄、フェロボロン、さらにはこれらの合金等を使用することができる。得られたインゴットは、凝固偏析がある場合は必要に応じて溶体化処理を行う。その条件は真空またはAr雰囲気下、700~1500℃領域で1時間以上保持すれば良い。X合金粉末とY合金粉末との混合粉末を得る方法としては、X合金粉末とY合金の鋳塊をそれぞれ単独で粉砕し、X合金粉末とY合金粉末とした後、両者を混合する方法がある。第二の方法としては、X合金の鋳塊とY合金の鋳塊を1つの粉砕機に入れて、両合金を粉砕しつつ混合する方法がある。本明細費においては第一の方法を用いたものとして、以下の説明を行う。

【0012】粉砕工程には、粗粉砕工程と微粉砕工程とがある。まず、X合金の鋳塊とY合金の鋳塊を、それぞれ粒径数百 μ m程度になるまで粗粉砕する。粗粉砕は、スタンプミル、ジョークラッシャー、ブラウンミル等を用い、不活性ガス雰囲気中にて行うことが望ましい。粗粉砕性を向上させるために、水素を吸蔵させた後、粗粉砕を行うことが効果的である。粗粉砕工程後、微粉砕工程に移る。微粉砕は、主にジェットミルが用いられ、粒径数百 μ m程度の粗粉砕粉末が、平均粒径3~5 μ mになるまで行われる。ジェットミルは、高圧の不活性ガス(例えば窒素ガス)を狭いノズルより開放して高速のガス流を発生させ、この高速のガス流により粉体の粒子を加速し、粉体の粒子同士の衝突やターゲットあるいは容器壁との衝突を発生させて粉砕する方法である。

【0013】微粉砕工程においてそれぞれ微粉砕された X合金粉末とY合金粉末とを、窒素雰囲気中で混合す る。X合金粉末とY合金粉末との混合比率は、重量比で 90:10~97:3程度とすればよい。微粉砕時に、 ステアリン酸亜鉛等の添加剤を0.01~0.3wt%程 度添加することにより、配向度の高い微粉を得ることが できる。次いで、X合金粉末およびY合金粉末からなる 混合粉末を、電磁石に抱かれた金型内に充填し、磁場印 加によってその結晶軸を配向させた状態で磁場中成形す る。この磁場中成形は、110~130kA/mの磁場 中で、130~160Mpa前後の圧力で行えばよい。 【0014】磁場中成形後、その成形体を真空または不 活性ガス雰囲気中で焼結する。焼結温度は、組成、粉砕 方法、粒度と粒度分布の違い等、諸条件により調整する 必要があるが、1050~1130℃で1~5時間程度 焼結すればよい。焼結後、得られた焼結体に時効処理を 施すことができる。この工程は、保磁力Hcjを制御す る重要な工程である。時効処理を二段に分けて行う場合 には、800℃近傍、600℃近傍での熱処理が有効で ある。800℃近傍での熱処理を焼結後に行うと、保磁 カHcjが増大するため、混合法においては特に有効で ある。また、600℃近傍の熱処理で保磁力Hcjが大 きく増加するため、時効処理を一段で行う場合には、6

00℃近傍の時効処理を施すとよい。

[0015]

【実施例】次に、具体的な実施例を挙げて本発明を更に 詳細に説明する。

(実施例1)原料金属をAr雰囲気中で高周波溶解することにより、X合金およびY合金を調整し、X合金およびY合金を調整し、X合金およびY合金を以下の条件にて粉砕した。微粉砕後の粒径は3~5μmである。得られた微粉を窒素雰囲気中にて混合し、磁場中成形および焼結を以下の条件にて行った。次いで以下の条件で二段時効処理を施し、試料No.1~4および比較例1~4を得た。X合金粉末およびY合金粉末の組成、X合金粉末およびY合金粉末の配合比、焼結後の磁石の組成は、表1に示す通りである。なお、焼結後の磁石の組成は、表1に示す通りである。なお、焼結後の磁石の組成は、表1に示す通りである。なお、焼結後の磁石の組成によび各金粉末における重希土類元素の含有量と焼結後の磁石組成における重希土類元素の含有量と焼結後の磁石組成における希土類元素の含有量と焼結後の磁石組成における希土類元素の含有量の比をいう。試料No.1~4および比較例1~4について、保磁力Hcjと残

粗粉砕:ブラウンミル使用(水素吸蔵後、窒素雰囲気中 にて行った。)

微粉砕:ジェットミル使用(高圧窒素ガス雰囲気中にて 行った。)

粉砕時添加剤:ステアリン酸亜鉛0.1wt%

/// 焼結条件:試料No.1、3、4=1070℃×4時間 試料No.2=1110℃×4時間

比較例1、3、4=1110℃×4時間

比較例 2 = 1 0 7 0 ℃×4 時間

磁場中成形条件:120kA/mの磁場中で147Mp aの圧力で成形

二段時効処理:850℃×1時間、540℃×1時間 【0016】

【表1】

関い		<u> </u>			_			_ o					Γ	•			_	_		_		Γ		10
焼結温度 (°C)		1070			1110			1070			1070			1110		_	1070		_	. 1110		_	1110	
ğ(E		1.290			1.227			1.210			1.342	·.		1.200			1.150			1.321			1.169	
Hcj (kA/m)		1843			1984			2086			1802			1740			2101	,		1680			1930	
H.H.		0.974			0.971			0.975			0.979			0.888			0.985			1.052			1.051	
πva		0.517			0.396			0.697			0.795			0.324			1.022			1.067			1.057	
8	1,05	ı	0.998	1.11	Ţ	0.999	1.02	7	0.969	1.06	1	1.007	1.1	'	0.979			0.978	1.34	٦,	1.005	1.33	ı	0.998
Ga	1	3.26	0.163	1	1.22	0.122	,	3.26	0.163	1		1	=	ŀ	t	0.13	7.8	0.291	-	1	Ī	1	1	1
. A	0.18	0.31	0.187	0.21	0.39	0.228	0.19	0.31	0.198	-		1	1	1	_	0.18	0.13	0.179	-	1	_	1	ī	ī
Co		1.54	0.077	-	0.78	0.078	l	1.54	0.077	1	1	_	-	ı	1	90.0	7	0.078	1	1	j	i	ī	T
ပိ	-	9.67	0.484	_	4.97	0.497	1	9.67	0.484	1		_	-	Ī	-	0.49	i	0.479	.1	1	1	-	ı	1
e	67.75	37.72	66.246	67.87	52.71	66.354	67.59	37.72	66.096	67.94	26	67.343	6.07	4	67.501	67.12	38.76	66.509	65.46	73.4	67.445	66.1	73.76	68.014
P,	ı	ı	_		1	-	ı	1	-	T	ı	,	1	ı	_	ı	T	-	0.2	0.2	0.200	0.22	0.11	0.193
. ya	2.41	47.5	4.685	2.46	39.93	6.207	4.9	47.5	7.030	2.6	16	3.270	. 2	40	6.180	7.2	Ĭ	7.044	3.2	2.4	3.000	6.55	5.13	6.195
PN	28.61	1	27.180	28.35	1	25.515	26.3	i	24.985	28.4	28	28.380	26	20	25.34	23.8	53.51	24.442	29.8	24	28.350	25.8	21	24.600
X合金/ Y合金		92:26			90:10			95:5			95:5			89:11			100:2			75:25			75:25	
	X合金	イ合金	配合組成	X合金	Y合金	配合組成	X合命	イの部	配合組成	×中的	イ合体	配合組成	·X合命	∀合金	配合組成	×中的	∀合僚	配合組成	X中的	∀合金	配合組成	X合金	★中母	配合組成
No.		-			7			က			4			九数剑1			比較愈2			元数包3			九 数 包 4	

【0017】表1に示すように、焼結後の磁石における Dy量がほぼ等しい試料No.2(Dy量6.207)と比較例1(Dy量6.18)とを比較すると、試料No.2は保磁力Hcjが1984kA/m、残留磁束密度B rが1.227Tと、ともに良好な値を示しているのに対し、比較例1では保磁力Hcjが1740kA/m、残留磁束密度Brが1.2Tと、特に保磁力Hcjが低い値となっている。次に、Dy量がほぼ等しい試料No.3(Dy量7.030)と比較例2(Dy量7.044)とを比較すると、試料No.3は保磁力Hcjが2086kA/m、残留磁束密度Brが1.21Tと、ともに良好な値を示しているのに対し、比較例2では保磁力Hcjが2101kA/m、残留磁束密度Brが低下してしまう。ここ

で、比較例1のDy比は0.324、比較例2のDy比は1.022である。次に、試料No.1 (Dy量4.665)と比較例1 (Dy量6.18)とを比較すると、40 比較例1の保磁力Hcjは1740kA/mであるのに対し、試料No.1では比較例1よりもDy量が大幅に少ないにも拘わらず、1843kA/mという良好な保磁力Hcjを得ている。また、比較例1の残留磁束密度Brは1.27であるのに対し、試料No.1の残留磁束密度Brは1.29Tと、比較例1の残留磁束密度Brな1.29Tと、比較例1の残留磁束密度Brなたきく上回っている。つまり、Dy比が0.517である試料No.1の方が、Dy比が0.324である比較例1よりも高い保磁力Hcjおよび残留磁束密度Brを示している。よって、Dy比が残留磁束密度Brおよび50保磁力Hcjに影響を及ぼしており、Dy比が所定の範

囲外となると、残留磁束密度Brもしくは保磁力Hcjが低下するといえる。以上の結果から、Dy比を $0.38\sim0.99$ とすることにより、良好な保磁力Hcjおよび残留磁束密度Brを得ることができることがわかった。具体的には、Dy比が $0.38\sim0.9$ の範囲にある試料No. $1\sim4$ は、いずれも1800kA/m以上の保磁力Hcjおよび1.21T以上の残留磁束密度Brを得ている。

【0018】次に、表1のR比の欄に着目する。焼結後 の磁石におけるDy量がほぼ等しい試料No.2と比較 例1,4とを比較すると、R比が0.888の場合(比 較例1)には、残留磁束密度Brは1.2Tと良好であ るものの、保磁力Hcjは1740kA/mと低い値を 示している。また、R比が1.051の場合(比較例 4) には、保磁力Hcjは1930kA/mと高い値を 示しているが、その一方で残留磁束密度Brは1.16 9 Tと低い値を示している。これに対し、R比が 0.9 71である場合 (試料No.2) は、1800kA/m 以上の保磁力Hcjおよび1.21T以上の残留磁束密 度Brを得ており、保磁力Hcjおよび残留磁束密度B rともに良好な値を示していることが注目される。ま た、R比が 0.979 である試料 No.4 (Dy 量 3.2) 70) とR比が1.052である比較例3 (Dy量3.0 00) とを比較しても、R比が0.979である試料N o. 4 の方が、R比が 1. 0 5 2 である比較例 3 よりも良 好な保磁力Hciおよび残留磁束密度Brを示してい る。よって、良好な保磁力Hcjおよび残留磁束密度B rを得るためには、R比も一つのパラメータであるとい える。以上の結果から、R比を0.94~1.03、さら には0.94~0.99とすることにより、良好な保磁力 30 Hcjおよび残留磁束密度Brを得ることができること がわかった。また、本発明において、X合金粉末はDy

を含むことを必須の要件としているが、望ましいDャ 量 としては、焼結後の磁石組成にDyが1~13wt%程 度、さらには3~10wt%程度含まれていればよい。 【0019】 (実施例2) 焼結温度の変動に伴う磁気特 性の変化を確認するために行った実験を、実施例2とし て説明する。実施例1と同様の条件でX合金粉末および Y合金粉末を調整し、粉砕、混合、磁場中成形を行っ た。磁場中成形後の成形体を1070℃、1090℃、 1110℃でそれぞれ4時間焼結した後、実施例1と同 様の条件で二段時効処理を施し、試料No.5~13お よび比較例5~7を得た。X合金粉末およびY合金粉末 の組成、X合金粉末およびY合金粉末の配合比、焼結後 の磁石の組成は、表2に示す通りである。ここで、試料 No.5~7はDy比O.396、R比O.971、試料 No.8~10はDy比O.641、R比O.973、試 料No.11~13はDy比O.738、R比O.97 4、比較例5~7はDy比1.0、R比1.0である。試 料No.5~13および比較例5~7について、保磁力 Hcjと残留磁束密度BrをBーHトレーサーにより測 定した。その結果を表3に示す。また、試料No.5~ 13および比較例5~7の焼結温度と残留磁束密度Br との関係について、図2に示す。図2中、曲線(a)は Dy比0.396、R比0.971の場合(試料No.5 ~7) の焼結温度と残留磁束密度Brとの関係を示して いる。同様に、曲線(b)はDy比0.641、R比0. 973の場合(試料No.8~10)、曲線(c)はD y比0.738、R比0.974の場合(試料No.11 ~13)、曲線(d)はDy比1.0、R比1.0の場合 (比較例5~7) の焼結温度と残留磁束密度Brとの関 係を示している。

[0020]

【表 2】

	13									14		
No.		X合金/ Y合金	Nd	Dy	Fe	Co	Cu	Al	Sn	В	Dy比	R比
5~7	X合金 Y合金 配合組成	90:10	28.35 - 25.515	2.46 39.93 6.207		- 4.97 0.497	 0.78 0.078	0.21 0.39 0.228	1.22 0.122	1.11 - 0.999	0.396	0.971
8~10	X合金 Y合金 配合組成	95:5	26.99 - 25.641	3.94 48.05 6.146	1	9.59 0.480	- 1.47 0.074	0.2 0.42 0.211	- 2.43 0.122	1.04 - 0.988	0.641	0.973
11~13	X合金 Y合金 配合組成	97:3	26.4 - 25.608	4.52 58.05 6.126		- 15.79 0.474	- 2.58 0.077	0.19 0.43 0.197	3.84 0.115	1.02 0 0.989	0.738	0.974
比較例 5~7	X合金 Y合金 配合組成	100:0	25.49 - 25.49	6.28 - 6.28	66.35 - 66.35	0.49 - 0.49	0.08 - 0.08	0.18 - 0.18	0.13 - 0.13	1 - 1	1.000	1.000

[0021]

【表3】

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1			•
No.	Dy比	R比	Hcj (kA/m)	Br(T)	焼結温度 (℃)
5			2062	1.147	1070
6	0.396	0.971	2013	1.203	1090
7			1984	1.227	1110
8			2017	1,238	. 1070
9	0.641	0.973	1995	1.239	1090
10			1.239	1110	
- 11			2061	1.233	1070
12	0.738	0.974	2039	1.234	1090
13			1987	1.242	1110
比較例5			2090	1,203	1070
比較例6	1.000	1.000	2069	1.213	1090
比較例7			1998	1.216	1110

い、保磁力H c j が減少する傾向がある。試料N o.5 ~7は同一のD y 比およびR 比であるが、焼結温度が1070℃(試料N o.5)、1090℃(試料N o.6)、1110℃(試料N o.7)と上昇するにつれて、保磁力H c j は2062 k A/m (試料N o.5)、2013 k A/m (試料N o.6)、1984 k A/m (試料N o.7)と減少する。この傾向は、試料N o.8~10、試料N o.11~13、比較例5~7に

【0022】表3に示すように、焼結温度の上昇に伴

A/m (試料No.7) と減少する。この傾向は、試料No.8~10、試料No.11~13、比較例5~7についても同様である。これに対し、表3および図2に示すように、焼結温度の上昇に伴い、残留磁束密度Brは向上する傾向がある。つまり、Dy比が0.738およびR比が0.974である試料No.11~13(図2

曲線 (c)) において、焼結温度が1070℃ (試料No.11) から1110℃ (試料No.13) になると、 40 残留磁束密度Brは1.233Tから1.242Tまで向上する。

【0023】次に、試料No.5~7(Dy比0.396、R比0.971)と、比較例5~7(Dy比1.0、R比1.0)との比較を行う。図2に示したように、焼結温度が1070℃の場合には、試料No.5(曲線(a))よりも比較例5(曲線(d))の方が高い残留磁束密度Brを示す。ところが、焼結温度が1110℃になると、比較例7(曲線(d))の残留磁束密度Brが1.216Tであるのに対し、試料No.7(曲線(a))の残留磁束密度Brは1.227Tまで向上す

る。つまり、図2から明らかなように、Dy比が1.0以上になると、焼結温度を上昇させても、1.22T以上の残留磁束密度Brを得ることが困難であるといえる。

【0024】また、Dy比が0.641、R比が0.97 3である試料No.8~10(曲線(b))、およびD y比が0.738、R比が0.974である試料No.1 1~13(曲線(c)) については、いずれも1.23 T以上の優れた残留磁束密度Brを示していることが注 目される。ここで、試料No.8~10のR比は0.97 3であり、試料No.11~13のR比は0.974であ るから、両者のR比はほぼ等しい。ところが、図2を見 ると、曲線(b)で示す試料No.8~10(Dy比0. 641) の方が曲線 (c) で示す試料No.11~13 (Dy比0.738) よりも安定して高い残留磁束密度 Brを示していることから、R比よりもDy比の方が残 留磁束密度Brに及ぼす影響が大きい。以上の結果か ら、焼結温度に伴って残留磁束密度Brが向上する傾向 があること、また、Dy比を0.38~0.99程度とす ることにより、1.22T以上の良好な残留磁束密度B r を得ることができることがわかった。

【0025】(実施例3) 実施例1および2により、D y比を0.38~0.99、R比を0.94~0.99とすることにより、良好な保磁力Hcjおよび残留磁束密度 Brを得ることができることが明らかとなった。Dy比およびR比の好ましいコンビネーション、すなわち、良*

*好な保磁力Hcjおよび残留磁束密度Brを得るために Dy比およびR比をどのように組み合わせるべきかを確 認するために行った実験を、実施例3として説明する。 実施例1と同様の条件でX合金およびY合金を調整し、 粉砕、混合、磁場中成形を行った。磁場中成形後の成形 体を1090℃、1110℃でそれぞれ4時間焼結した 後、実施例1と同様の条件で二段時効処理を施し、試料 No.14~18および比較例8,9を得た。X合金粉 末およびY合金粉末の組成、X合金粉末およびY合金粉 末の配合比、焼結後の磁石の組成は、表4に示す通りで ある。試料No.14~18および比較例8、9につい て、保磁力Hciと残留磁束密度Brを実施例1と同様 の条件でB-Hトレーサーにより測定した。その結果を 表5に示す。なお、比較の便宜のために、表5には、実 施例1および2で得た試料No.1~13、比較例1~ 7のDy比、R比、保磁力Hcj、残留磁束密度Brに ついても示している。以下、試料No.1~18、比較 例1~9を用いて、Dy比およびR比の好ましいコンビ ネーションについての検討を行う。なお、試料No.1 20 ~18、比較例1~9のうち、保磁力Hcjが1800 k A/m以上、かつ残留磁束密度Brが1.16 T以上 のもの(試料No.5および比較例1~3以外は全て該 当)については、図3に示す。

[0026]

【表4】

No.		X合金/Y合金	Nd	Dy	Fe	Со	Cu	· Al	Sn	Ga	В	Dy比	R比
14, 15	X合金 Y合金 配合組成	93.2:6.8	26.41 14.55 25.596				1.07 0.073	0.12 0.17 0.123	2.34 0.161	. 1	1.05 - 0.978	0.572	0.942
16, 17	X合金 Y合金 配合組成	93.2:6.8	28.21 14.29 25.392	4.64 29.23	67.91	7.34 0.504	1.09	0.17 0.14 0.168		-	1.07 - 0.997	0.733	0.973
18	X合金 Y合金 配合組成	95:5	26.87 - 25.527	3.85 47.5 6.033		9.67 0.484	1.54 0.077	0.2 . 0.31 0.206	, -	3.26 0.163	1.03	0.638	0.973
比較例8.9	X合金 Y合金 配合組成	82.4:17.6	29.79 4.53 25.332	35.45 6.256	68.85 56.03 66.588	2.8 0.494	0.42 0.074	0.15 0.14 0.148	- 0.63 0.111	- - -	1.21 - 0.998	0.000	0.943

[0027]

【表5】

1/	2				
No.	Dy比	R比	Hcj (kA/m)	Br(T)	焼結温度 (℃)
1	0.517	0.974	1843	1.290	1070
2	0.396	0.971	1984	1.227	1110
3	0.697	0.975	2086	1.210	1070
4	0.795	0.979	1802	1.342	1070
5			2062	1.147	1070
6	0.396	0.971	2013	1.203	1090
7			1984	1.227	1110
8			2017	1.238	1070
9	0.641	0.973	1995	1.239	1090
10			1973	1.239	1110
11			2061	1.233	1070
12	0.738	0.974	2039	1.234	1090
13			1987	1.242	1110
14	0.572	0.942	1958	1.221	1090
15	0.372	0.342	1932	1.243	1100
16	0.733	0.973	2004	1.238	1090
17	0.700	0.070	1976	1.241	1100
18	0.638	0.973	2022	1.260	1090
比較例1	0.324	0.888	1740	1.200	1110
比較例2	1.022	0.985	2101	1.150	1070
比較例3	1.067	1.052	1680	1.321	1110
比較例4	1.057	1.051	1930	1.169	1110
比較例5			2090	1.203	1070
比較例6	1.000	1.000	2069	1.213	1090
比較例7			1998	1.216	1110
比較例8	0.000	0.943	1929	1.169	1090
比較例9	3.000	0.040	1892	1.230	1110

【0028】図3を見ると、保磁力Hcjが1900k A/m以上、かつ残留磁束密度Brが1.22T以上の 比較例は存在しないことがわかる。これに対し、試料N o.2、7~18はいずれも1900kA/m以上の保 磁力Hcj、および1.22T以上の残留磁束密度Br を示している。とりわけ、試料No.8~13、16~ 18については1950kA/m以上の保磁力Hcj、 および1.23 T以上の残留磁束密度 Brを示している ことが注目される。ここで、試料No.8~13、16 ~18のDy比およびR比に着目すると、試料No.8 ~10はDy比0.641、R比0.973、試料No. 11~13はDy比0.738、R比0.974、試料N o.16、17はDy比0.733、R比0.973、試 料No.18はDy比0.638、R比0.973となっ ている。この傾向から、Dy比を0.5~0.99、さら には $0.6 \sim 0.9$ 、より好ましくは $0.6 \sim 0.8$ とし、 かつR比を0.8~0.99、さらには0.94~0.99 とすることにより、優れた保磁力Hcjおよび残留磁束 密度Brを得ることができるといえる。

【0029】次に、焼結温度が1090℃である試料N 0.6、9、12、14、16、18、比較例6、8の

4に示したように、試料No.9、12、16、18が 30 特に優れた保磁力Hcjおよび残留磁束密度Brを示し ており、保磁力Hcjについては約2000kA/m以 上の値を得ている。しかも、この良好な保磁力Hcjを 保ちつつ、試料No.9、12、16、18はいずれも 1.23T以上の残留磁束密度Brを示していることが 注目される。次に、試料No.18と試料No.9の比較 を行う。図4では、試料No.18は試料No.9の右上 に位置しており、試料No.18の方が試料No.9より も高い保磁力Hcjおよび残留磁束密度Brを得てい る。ところが、表5に示したように、試料No.18の Dy比は0.638、R比は0.973、試料No.9の Dy比は0.641、R比は0.973と、両者のDy比 およびR比はほぼ等しい。ここで、表2および4を見る と、試料No.18はGaを含むのに対し、試料No.9 はGaを含まずにSnを含む。試料No.18と試料N o.9の他の組成がほぼ等しいことから、MとしてGa を選択した場合には、保磁力Hcjおよび残留磁束密度 Brを向上させる上で有効であるといえる。

[0030]

【発明の効果】以上詳述したように、本発明によれば、 保磁力Hcjおよび残留磁束密度Brを図4に示す。図 50 保磁力および残留磁束密度がともに優れた希土類永久磁

石の製造方法を提供することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

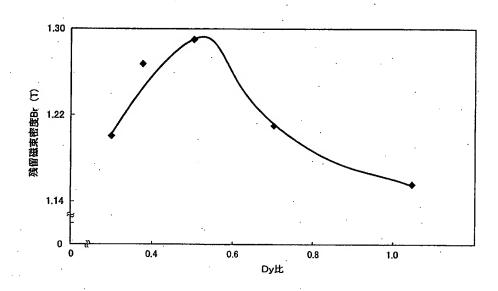
【図1】 試料No.1~3、比較例1,2のDy比と 残留磁束密度Brとの関係を示すグラフである。

【図2】 試料No. $5\sim1$ 3 および比較例 $5\sim7$ の焼結温度と残留磁束密度 B r との関係を示すグラフである。

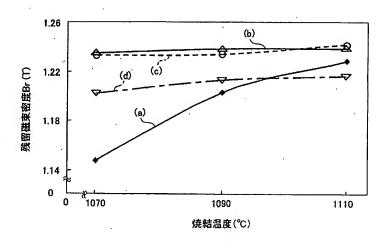
【図3】 試料No.1~4、6~18、比較例4~9の保磁力Hcjおよび残留磁束密度Brを示すグラフである。

【図4】 焼結温度が1090℃である試料No.6、 9、12、14、16、18、比較例6、8の保磁力H c j および残留磁束密度Brを示すグラフである。

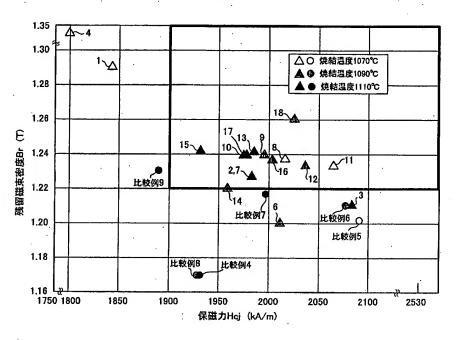
【図1】



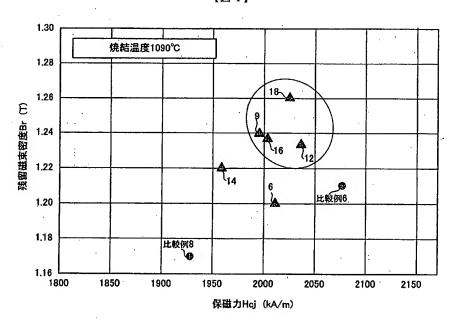
【図2】







[図4]



フロントページの続き

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Bibliography

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Epitome

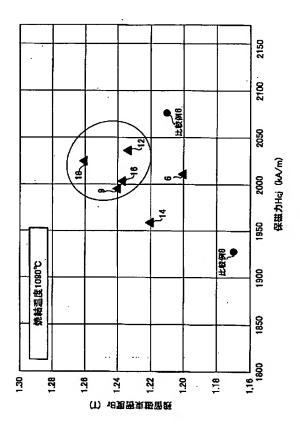
(57) [Abstract]

[Technical problem] The manufacture approach of a rare earth permanent magnet that both coercive force and a residual magnetic flux density were excellent is offered.

[Means for Solution] R12T14B (one sort or two sorts or more (Dy is indispensable) containing R12T 14 B:R1=Y of rare earth elements) After obtaining the mixed powder of X alloy powder which makes a subject one sort of T= transition-metals element or two sorts or more, and B= boron,

and the Y alloy powder which makes a subject R2T (one sort of an R2 T:R2= heavy-rare-earth element or two sorts or more, one sort of T= transition-metals element, or two sorts or more), the mixed powder is sintered. The rare earth permanent magnet which has high magnetic properties can be obtained by setting to 0.94-1.03 R ratio which is a ratio of the content of rare earth elements [in / for Dy ratio which is a ratio of the content of the heavy-rare-earth element in X alloy powder, and the content of the heavy-rare-earth element in the magnet presentation after sintering / 0.38 to 0.99, and X alloy powder], and the content of the rare earth elements in the magnet presentation after sintering.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The manufacture approach of the rare-earth permanent magnet characterized by for R ratios which Dy ratios which are ratios of the content of the heavy-rare-earth element in said X alloy powder and the content of the heavy-rare-earth element in the magnet presentation after sintering are 0.38-0.99 in the manufacture approach of the rare-earth permanent magnet characterized by to provide the following, and are ratios of the content of the rare earth elements in said X alloy powder and the content of the rare earth elements in the magnet presentation after sintering to be 0.94-1.03 X alloy powder which makes a subject R12T14B (one sort of the rare earth elements containing R12T 14 B:R1=Y or two sorts or more (Dy is indispensable), one sort of T= transitionmetals element or two sorts or more, B= boron) The process which obtains mixed powder with the Y alloy powder which makes a subject R2T (one sort of an R2 T:R2= heavy-rare-earth element or two sorts or more, one sort of T= transition-metals element, or two sorts or more) The process which sinters said mixed powder

[Claim 2] The manufacture approach of the rare earth permanent magnet according to claim 1 characterized by R ratios which Dy ratios which are ratios of the content of the heavy-rare-earth element in said X alloy powder and the content of the heavy-rare-earth element in the magnet presentation after sintering are 0.6-0.8, and are ratios of the content of the rare earth elements in said X alloy powder and the content of the rare earth elements in the magnet presentation after sintering being 0.94-0.99.

[Claim 3] The manufacture approach of the rare earth permanent magnet according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by including further M (M=aluminum, one sort or two sorts or more among Cu, Sn, Ga, Bi, and In) as said Y alloy powder.

[Claim 4] the magnet presentation after sintering -- Dy -- 1 - 13wt% -- the manufacture approach of the rare earth permanent magnet according to

claim 1 to 3 characterized by containing.

[Claim 5] The manufacture approach of the rare earth permanent magnet according to claim 1 to 4 characterized by the residual magnetic flux density of the magnet presentation after sintering being more than 1.22T. [Claim 6] The manufacture approach of the rare earth permanent magnet according to claim 1 to 5 characterized by for the residual magnetic flux density of the magnet presentation after sintering being more than 1.22T, and coercive force being 1900 or more kA/m.

[Claim 7] The manufacture approach of the rare earth permanent magnet characterized by R ratios which are ratios of the content of the rare earth elements in said X alloy powder and the content of the rare earth elements in the magnet presentation after sintering being 0.94-0.99 in the manufacture approach of the rare earth permanent magnet characterized by providing the following X alloy powder which makes a subject R12T14B (one sort of the rare earth elements containing R12T 14 B:R1=Y or two sorts or more (Dy is indispensable), one sort of T= transition-metals element or two sorts or more, B= boron) The process which obtains mixed powder with the Y alloy powder which makes a subject R2T (one sort of an R2 T:R2= heavy-rare-earth element or two sorts or more, one sort of T= transition-metals element, or two sorts or more) The process which sinters said mixed powder

[Claim 8] The manufacture approach of the rare earth permanent magnet characterized by Dy ratios which are ratios of the content of the rare earth elements in said X alloy powder and the content of the rare earth elements in the magnet presentation after sintering being 0.65-0.99 in the manufacture approach of the rare earth permanent magnet characterized by providing the following X alloy powder which makes a subject R12T14B (one sort of the rare earth elements containing R12T 14 B:R1=Y or two sorts or more (Dy is indispensable), one sort of T= transition-metals element or two sorts or more, B= boron) The process which obtains mixed powder with the Y alloy powder which makes a subject R2T (one sort of an R2 T:R2= heavy-rare-earth element or two sorts or more, one sort of T= transition-metals element, or two sorts or more) The process which sinters said mixed powder

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the manufacture approach of a rare earth permanent magnet excellent in the magnetic properties which use rare earth elements R, the transition-metals element T, and boron B as a principal component.
[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Since Nd which are that the Nd-Fe-B system magnet is excellent in magnetic properties and a principal component is abundant in resource and comparatively cheap also in a rare earth magnet, need is growing every year. When the researches and developments for improving the magnetic properties of a Nd-Fe-B system magnet are also done energetically and it manufactures a highly efficient Nd-Fe-B system magnet in recent years, the alligation which mixes the alloy powder with which various metal fine particles differ from a presentation, and is sintered is in use.

[0003] By the way, since a Nd-Fe-B system magnet has a low Curie temperature, it has the problem that coercive force will decline in connection with a temperature rise. Various attempts are made that this problem should be solved. For example, in JP,5-10806, B, it has proposed heightening the coercive force of a Nd-Fe-B system magnet by adding heavy-rare-earth elements, such as Dy and Tb. However, if heavy-rare-earth elements, such as Dy and Tb, are added, while coercive force improves, the problem that a residual magnetic flux density will fall will arise. In JP,6-283318, A and JP,7-50205, A an R2T14B system intermetallic compound (one sort of the rare earth elements in which R contains Y -- or two or more sorts) In the manufacture approach of the R-T-B system rare earth permanent magnet using the alligation which makes the main phase to which T makes a subject one sort of a transition-metals element, or two sorts or more, and R rich phase main truss Narai It has proposed raising a magnetic property by changing

suitably the loadings of the R-T system alloy powder to R-T-B system alloy powder. However, when raising a residual magnetic flux density, although the approach JP, 6-283318, A and given in JP, 7-50205, A was effective, it had the problem that coercive force will decline. [0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Moreover, in JP,7-57913, A, it has proposed adding the R-T system alloy powder whose rate of area of R eutectic is 10% or less in 8 - 15wt% to the R-T-B system alloy powder whose rate of area of an R2T14B system intermetallic compound is 95% or more. According to the manufacture approach given in JP,7-57913, A, high coercive force can be acquired, controlling the fall of a residual magnetic flux density. However, the manufacture approach of a rare earth permanent magnet of having a higher residual magnetic flux density is searched for. Then, both this inventions make it a technical problem to offer the manufacture approach of a rare earth permanent magnet that coercive force and a residual magnetic flux density were excellent. [0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In the manufacture approach of a rare earth permanent magnet of having used alligation, this invention person performed various examination, in order to acquire higher magnetic properties. Consequently, the knowledge of the ability to raise a residual magnetic flux density Br from fluctuating the ratio (suitably henceforth "Dy ratio") of the content of the heavy-rare-earth element in R-T-B system alloy powder and the content of the heavy-rare-earth element in the magnet presentation after sintering was carried out. Moreover, the knowledge of the ability to acquire the value excellent in coercive force Hcj and a residual magnetic flux density Br was carried out as another parameter by using the ratio (suitably henceforth "R ratio") of the content of the rare earth elements in R-T-B system alloy powder, and the content of the rare earth elements in the magnet presentation after sintering. Therefore, X alloy powder with which this invention makes a subject R12T14B (one sort of the rare earth elements containing R12T 14 B:R1=Y or two sorts or more (Dy is indispensable), one sort of T= transition-metals element or two sorts or more, B= boron), The process which obtains mixed powder with the Y alloy powder which makes a subject R2T (one sort of an R2 T:R2= heavy-rare-earth element or two sorts or more, one sort of T= transition-metals element, or two sorts or more), In the manufacture approach of a rare earth permanent magnet including the process which sinters said mixed powder Dy ratios which are ratios of the content of the heavy-rare-earth element in said X alloy powder and the content of the heavy-rare-earth element in the

magnet presentation after sintering are 0.38-0.99. And the manufacture approach of the rare earth permanent magnet characterized by R ratios which are ratios of the content of the rare earth elements in said X alloy powder and the content of the rare earth elements in the magnet presentation after sintering being 0.94-1.03 is offered. Although it is in the inclination whose residual magnetic flux density Br improves with reduction of Dy ratio, if Dy ratio becomes less than 0.38, coercive force Hcj will decline. Although the high coercive force Hcj can be acquired if Dy ratio exceeds 0.99, on the other hand, a residual magnetic flux density Br will fall. When Dy ratio is set to 0.6 to 0.8 and R ratio is especially set to 0.94-0.99, the rare earth permanent magnet which has outstanding magnetic properties can be obtained. [0006] the manufacture approach of the rare earth permanent magnet of this invention -- setting -- Y alloy powder -- an R2TM system alloy -carrying out -- as M -- the inside of aluminum, Cu, Sn, Ga, Bi, and In -- one sort -- or two or more sorts can be chosen. It is effective when Ga is especially chosen as M, and raising the magnetic properties of a rare earth permanent magnet. Dy makes it indispensable to contain Dy in X alloy powder in this invention, since the anisotropy field is large and it is effective, when raising coercive force Hcj. especially -- the magnet after sintering -- Dy -- 1 - 13wt% -- the high residual magnetic flux density Br can be obtained by containing. According to the manufacture approach of the rare earth permanent magnet of this invention, the rare earth permanent magnet whose residual magnetic flux density Br is more than 1.22T can be obtained. Furthermore, this invention person did the knowledge of a residual magnetic flux density Br improving with the rise of sintering temperature. That is, according to the manufacture approach of the rare earth permanent magnet of this invention, 1900 or more kA/m and a residual magnetic flux density Br can obtain [coercive force Hcj] the rare earth permanent magnet beyond 1.22T by sintering in a 1050-1130-degree C temperature requirement. [0007] Although it has proposed making both R ratio and Dy ratio into a predetermined value in the above this invention, R ratio or Dy ratio independent are effective. Therefore, X alloy powder with which this invention makes a subject R12T14B (one sort of the rare earth elements containing R12T 14 B:R1=Y or two sorts or more (Dy is indispensable), one sort of T= transition-metals element or two sorts or more, B= boron), The process which obtains mixed powder with the Y alloy powder which makes a subject R2T (one sort of an R2 T:R2= heavy-rare-earth element or two sorts or more, one sort of T= transition-metals element, or two sorts or more), In the manufacture approach of a rare earth permanent

magnet including the process which sinters said mixed powder The manufacture approach of the rare earth permanent magnet characterized by R ratios which are ratios of the content of the rare earth elements in said X alloy powder and the content of the rare earth elements in the magnet presentation after sintering being 0.94-0.99 is offered. X alloy powder with which this invention makes a subject R12T14B (one sort of the rare earth elements containing R12T 14 B:R1=Y or two sorts or more (Dy is indispensable), one sort of T= transition-metals element or two sorts or more, B= boron) further again, The process which obtains mixed powder with the Y alloy powder which makes a subject R2T (one sort of an R2 T:R2= heavy-rare-earth element or two sorts or more, one sort of T= transition-metals element, or two sorts or more). In the manufacture approach of a rare earth permanent magnet including the process which sinters said mixed powder The manufacture approach of the rare earth permanent magnet characterized by Dy ratios which are ratios of the content of the rare earth elements in said X alloy powder and the content of the rare earth elements in the magnet presentation after sintering being 0.65-0.99 is offered. [0008]

[Embodiment of the Invention] The gestalt of operation of this invention is explained below. This invention is the manufacture approach of the rare earth permanent magnet using the so-called alligation which mixes X alloy powder which makes R12T14B a subject, and the Y alloy powder which makes R2T a subject. the manufacture approach of the rare earth permanent magnet by this invention -- R12T14B (one sort of the rare earth elements containing R12T 14 B:R1=Y -- or two or more (Dy being indispensable) sorts) One sort of T= transition-metals element or two sorts or more, and X alloy powder that makes B= boron a subject, The process which obtains mixed powder with the Y alloy powder which makes a subject R2T (one sort of an R2 T:R2= heavy-rare-earth element or two

sorts or more, one sort of T= transition-metals element, or two sorts or

more), and the process which sinters the mixed powder are included.

Hereafter, it explains in full detail.

[0009] First, the metal and/or alloy used as a raw material are blended, and X alloy and a Y alloy are obtained by dissolving and solidifying. X alloy powder mainly consists of an R12T14B compound phase. Here, R1 is one sort of the rare earth elements (La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Yb, and Lu) containing Y, or two sorts or more, and makes it indispensable to contain Dy. Since the anisotropy field is large, Dy is effective when raising coercive force Hcj. Fe, Co, and nickel which are used from the former as transition metals T can be used. In these, the

point of a degree of sintering to Fe and Co are desirable, and it is desirable to make Fe into a subject from the point of magnetic properties especially. Y alloy powder uses R2 and T as a principal component. Here, R2 is one sort of a heavy-rare-earth element, or two sorts or more, and it is desirable that especially Dy is included. In this specification, "R2T" does not mean that T is R2 and1:1, and means that it is the alloy which uses R2 and T as a principal component. Moreover, it means "R2TM" TM [which is mentioned later] That it is the alloy which does not mean that M is R2, and T and1:1:1, and uses R2, and T and M as a principal component even if it attaches. In addition, in this invention, a heavy-rare-earth element means Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, Lu, and Y. Boron B is not contained in Y alloy powder to X alloy powder containing boron B. Since Y alloy powder does not need to function as a grain boundary phase which encloses the R12T14 B phase used as the main phase and does not need to contain boron B in essence after sintering, it is for a degree of sintering to improve by not adding boron B to Y alloy powder.

[0010] In this invention, although what is necessary is just to choose a presentation according to the purpose, in order to obtain the rare earth permanent magnet excellent in magnetic properties, in the magnet presentation after sintering, it is desirable light-rare-earth element:17-37 % of the weight and heavy-rare-earth element:1-13% of the weight to consider as a combination presentation which serves as B:0.5 -4.5 % of the weight of boron and T:51 - 74 % of the weight of transition-metals elements. For a heavy-rare-earth element, boron B is [a light-rare-earth element / the transition-metals element T] 60 -74 % of the weight 0.9 to 1.2% of the weight three to 10% of the weight 20 to 30% of the weight more desirably. Moreover, what is necessary is just to make it M become 0.1 - 0.7 % of the weight more desirably 0.03 to 1% of the weight in the magnet presentation after sintering, when M is added and it is referred to as R2TM. As M, one sort or two sorts or more can be chosen from aluminum, Cu, Sn, Ga, Bi, and In. In this, especially a desirable thing is Ga. When Ga is chosen as M, while being able to obtain high coercive force HcJ and a high residual magnetic flux density Br, there is an inclination whose degree of sintering also improves. The magnetic properties of a rare earth permanent magnet have a very strong presentation dependency, and are difficult to acquire the magnetic properties which were excellent even if it applied this invention in the field which separated from the above-mentioned range. [0011] X alloy and a Y alloy are obtained for a raw material metal a vacuum or inert gas, and by dissolving and casting in Ar ambient

atmosphere preferably. As a raw material metal, these alloys etc. can be used for pure rare earth elements or a rare earth alloy, pure iron, ferroboron, and a pan. The obtained ingot performs solution treatment if needed, when there is solidifying segregation. What is necessary is just to hold the condition in 700-1500-degree-C field under a vacuum or Ar ambient atmosphere for 1 hour or more. As an approach of obtaining the mixed powder of X alloy powder and Y alloy powder, there are two kinds of approaches greatly. After grinding the ingot of X alloy, and the ingot of a Y alloy independently, respectively and considering as X alloy powder and Y alloy powder as a primary method, there is the approach of mixing both. As the second approach, the ingot of X alloy and the ingot of a Y alloy are put into one grinder, and there is the approach of mixing grinding both alloys. In this specification, the following explanation is given as a thing using a primary method. [0012] There are a coarse-grinding process and a pulverizing process as grinding process. First, coarse grinding of the ingot of X alloy and the ingot of a Y alloy is carried out until it becomes about 100 micrometers of particle-size numbers, respectively. As for coarse grinding, it is desirable to carry out in an inert gas ambient atmosphere using a stamp mill, a jaw crasher, BURAUMMIRU, etc. In order to raise coarse-grinding nature, after carrying out occlusion of the hydrogen, it is effective to perform coarse grinding. It moves to a pulverizing process after a coarse-grinding process. A jet mill is mainly used, and pulverizing is performed until the coarse-grinding powder which is about 100 micrometers of particle-size numbers becomes the mean particle diameter of 3-5 micrometers. A jet mill is the approach of opening high-pressure inert gas (for example, nitrogen gas) wide from a narrow nozzle, and being made to generate a high-speed gas stream, and accelerating the particle of fine particles according to the gas stream of this high speed, making generate the collision of the particles of fine particles, and the collision with a target or a vessel wall, and pulverizing. [0013] X alloy powder and the Y alloy powder which were pulverized in the pulverizing process, respectively are mixed in nitrogen-gasatmosphere mind. the mixing ratio of X alloy powder and Y alloy powder -- a rate -- a weight ratio -- 90:10 to about 97:3 -- then, it is good. the time of pulverizing -- additives, such as zinc stearate, -- about 0.01-0.3wt% -- the high fines of the amount of preferred orientation can be obtained by adding. Subsequently, it is filled up in the metal mold in which the mixed powder which consists of X alloy powder and Y alloy powder has been held by the electromagnet, and where orientation of the crystallographic axis is carried out by magnetic field impression, it

fabricates among a magnetic field. What is necessary is just to perform shaping among this magnetic field by the pressure before and behind 130 - 160Mpa all over the magnetic field of 110 - 130 kA/m.

[0014] The Plastic solid is sintered in a vacuum or an inert gas ambient atmosphere after shaping among a magnetic field. What is necessary is just to sinter it at 1050-1130 degrees C for about 1 to 5 hours, although sintering temperature needs to adjust the difference between a presentation, the grinding approach, grain size, and particle size distribution etc. according to terms and conditions. Aging treatment can be performed to the obtained sintered compact after sintering. This process is an important process which controls coercive force Hcj. When dividing aging treatment into two steps and performing it, heat treatment at about 800 degrees C and about 600 degrees C is effective. If it carries out after sintering heat treatment at about 800 degrees C, since coercive force Hcj will increase, especially in alligation, it is effective. Moreover, since coercive force Hcj increases greatly by heat treatment of about 600 degrees C, when performing aging treatment in one step, it is good to perform about 600-degree C aging treatment. [0015]

[Example] Next, a concrete example is given and this invention is further explained to a detail.

(Example 1) By carrying out the RF dissolution of the raw material metal in Ar ambient atmosphere, X alloy and the Y alloy were adjusted and X alloy and the Y alloy were ground on condition that the following. The particle size after pulverizing is 3-5 micrometers. The obtained fines were mixed in nitrogen-gas-atmosphere mind, and shaping among a magnetic field and sintering were performed on condition that the following. Subsequently, two-step aging processing was performed on condition that the following, and sample No.1-4 and the examples 1-4 of a comparison were acquired. The presentation of the compounding ratio of the presentation of X alloy powder and Y alloy powder, X alloy powder, and Y alloy powder and the magnet after sintering is as being shown in Table 1. In addition, "Dy ratio" means the ratio of the content of the heavyrare-earth element in X alloy powder, and the content of the heavy-rareearth element in the magnet presentation after sintering among Table 1. Moreover, "R ratio" means the ratio of the content of the rare earth elements in X alloy powder, and the content of the rare earth elements in the magnet presentation after sintering among Table 1. About sample No. 1-4 and the examples 1-4 of a comparison, coercive force Hcj and a residual magnetic flux density Br were measured with the B-H marker. The result is shown in Table 1. Moreover, the relation between Dy ratio of

sample No. 1-3 and the examples 1 and 2 of a comparison and a residual magnetic flux density Br is shown in drawing 1.

Coarse grinding: BURAUMMIRU use (it carried out in nitrogen-gas-atmosphere mind after hydrogen absorption.)

Pulverizing: Jet mill use (it went in high-pressure nitrogen-gas-atmosphere mind.)

the time of grinding -- additive: -- zinc stearate 0.1wt% sintering condition: -- the inside of the magnetic field of process condition:120 kA/m in 1, 3, the examples 1 and 3 of a 4= 1070 degree-Cx 4-hour sample No. 2= 1110-degree-Cx 4-hour comparison, and 2= 1070 degrees-C x 4-hour magnetic field of sample No. examples of 4= 1110 degree-Cx 4-hour comparison -- the pressure of 147Mpa(s) -- shaping two-step aging processing:850-degree-Cx 1 hour, and 540degree-Cx -- 1 hour [0016] [Table 1]

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Y合金 89:11 20 40 - 40 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - <th< th=""><td></td><td>X合金</td><td></td><td>26</td><td>2</td><td>_</td><td>70.9</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>ì</td><td>-</td><td>1.1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></th<>		X合金		26	2	_	70.9	1	1	ì	-	1.1					
配合組成 25.34 6.180 — 67.501 — — — 0.879 X合金 23.8 7.2 — 67.501 — 0.03 0.01 0.13 7.1 Y合金 1 00:2 53.51 — 38.76 — — 0.01 7.6 — X合金 75:25 2.442 7.044 — 66.509 0.479 0.078 0.179 0.291 0.978 X合金 75:25 24 2.4 0.2 65.46 — — — 1.34 X合金 75:25 24 2.4 0.2 73.4 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	比較例1	∀合金	89:11	20	4	ī	40	•	ı	ı	T	1	0.324	0.888	1740	1.200	1110
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Y合金 100:2 53.51 - 9.76 - 0.13 7.6 - 0.13 7.6 - 1.00 - 0.13 7.6 - 0.13 7.6 - 0.13 7.6 - 0.13 7.6 - 1.34 X合金 75:25 24 2.4 2.4 0.2 73.4 - - - - 1.34 X合金 75:25 28.350 3.000 0.200 67.445 - - - - - 1.005 X合金 75:25 25.8 6.55 0.22 66.1 - - - - 1.005 X合金 75:25 21 5.13 0.11 73.76 - - - - 1.005		X合金		23.8	7.2	ı	67.12	0.49	0.08	0.18	0.13	-					
配合相成 24.442 7.044 - 68.509 0479 0.078 0.179 0.291 0.978 X合金 75:25 24 2.4 0.2 73.4 - 6.546 - 7 - 7 - 1.34 Y合金 75:25 28.350 3.000 0.200 67.445 - 7 - 7 - 1.005 X合金 75:25 25.8 8.55 0.22 66.1 - 7 - 7 - 1.005 X合金 75:25 21 5.13 0.11 73.76 - 7 - 7 - 1.33	北較愈2	Y合金	100:2	53.51	ı	ı	38.76	1	ı	0.13	7.6	ı	1.022	0.985	2101	1.150	1070
X合金 29.8 3.2 0.2 65.46 - - - - 1.34 Y合金 75:25 24 2.4 0.2 73.4 - - - - 1.005 X合金 75:25 25.8 8.55 0.21 65.1 66.1 - - - 1.005 Y合金 75:25 21 5.13 0.11 73.76 - - - - 1.33		配合組成		24.442	7.044	_	66.509	0.479	0.078	0.179	0.291	0.978					
Y合金 75:25 24 2.4 0.2 73.4 - - - - - - 1.005 配合機成 28.350 3.000 0.200 67.445 - - - - 1.005 X合金 75:25 21 5.13 0.11 73.76 - - - - 1.33		X合金		29.8	3.2	0.2	65.46	I	١	1	-	1.34					
配合組成 28.350 3.000 67.445 - - - - - 1.005 X合金 75:25 25.8 6.55 0.22 66.1 - - - - 1.33 Y合金 75:25 21 5.13 0.11 73.76 - - - - - -	北教室3	Y合金	75:25	24	2.4	0.2	73.4	1	1	ı	1	1	1.067	1.052	1680	1.321	. 1110
X合金 75:25 21 5:13 0:11 73:76 1.33		配合組成		28.350	3.000	0.200	67,445	1	ı	1	•	1.005					
Y合金 75:25 21 5.13 0.11 73.76		X合金		25.8	6.55	0.22	66.1	i	I	1	-	1.33					
	比較例4	Y合金	75:25	21	5.13	0.11	73.76	ī	1	1	1	ı	1.057	1.051	1930	1.169	1110
配合組成 24.600 6.195 0.193 68.014 - - 0.998	•	配合組成		24.600	6.195	0.193	68.014	1	1	1	T	0.998					

[0017] If the amount of D(ies) in the magnet after sintering compares almost equal sample No. 2 (amount 6.207 of D(ies)) and example 1 (amount 6.18 of D(ies)) of a comparison as shown in Table 1, to coercive force Hcj showing the value with 1984 kA/m and a residual magnetic flux density Br as good [both] as 1.227T, in the example 1 of a comparison, coercive force Hcj serves as 1740 kA/m, and, as for sample No. 2, the residual magnetic flux density Br serves as 1.2T and a value especially

with the low coercive force Hcj. Next, if the amount of D(ies) compares almost equal sample No. 3 (amount 7.030 of D(ies)) and example 2 (amount 7.044 of D(ies)) of a comparison, to coercive force Hcj showing the value with 2086 kA/m and a residual magnetic flux density Br as good both] as 1.21T, in the example 2 of a comparison, coercive force Hcj will fall [2101 kA/m] and, as for sample No. 3, 1.15T and a residual magnetic flux density Br will fall [a residual magnetic flux density Br]. Here, Dy ratio of 0.324 and the example 2 of a comparison of Dy ratio of the example 1 of a comparison is 1.022. Next, to the coercive force Hcj of the example 1 of a comparison being 1740 kA/m, if sample No.1 (the amount 4.665 of D(ies)) is compared with the example 1 (the amount 6.18 of D(ies)) of a comparison, although there are few amounts of D(ies) sharply sample No.1 than the example 1 of a comparison, the good coercive force Hcj of 1843kA/m has been acquired. Moreover, the residual magnetic flux density Br of sample No.1 has far exceeded 1.29T and the residual magnetic flux density Br of the example 1 of a comparison to the residual magnetic flux density Br of the example 1 of a comparison being 1.2T. That is, coercive force Hcj and a residual magnetic flux density Br with sample No.1 [higher than the example 1 of a comparison whose Dy ratio is 0.324] whose Dy ratio is 0.517 are shown. Therefore, Dy ratio has affected a residual magnetic flux density Br and coercive force Hcj, and if Dy ratio becomes out of range [predetermined], a residual magnetic flux density Br or coercive force Hcj can be referred to as falling. The above result showed that good coercive force Hcj and a good residual magnetic flux density Br could be obtained by setting Dy ratio to 0.38-0.99. Specifically, each sample No.1-4 which has Dy ratio in the range of 0.38-0.9 has obtained the coercive force Hcj of 1800 or more kA/m, and the residual magnetic flux density Br beyond 1.21T.

[0018] Next, its attention is paid to the column of R ratio of Table 1. When the amount of D(ies) in the magnet after sintering compares almost equal sample No. 2 and examples 1 and 4 of a comparison and R ratio is 0.888 (example 1 of a comparison), although the residual magnetic flux density Br is as good as 1.2T, coercive force Hcj shows 1740 kA/m and a low value. Moreover, when R ratio is 1.051 (example 4 of a comparison), although coercive force Hcj shows 1930 kA/m and a high value, on the other hand, the residual magnetic flux density Br shows 1.169T and a low value. On the other hand, when R ratio is 0.971 (sample No.2), the coercive force Hcj of 1800 or more kA/m and the residual magnetic flux density Br beyond 1.21T have been obtained, and it attracts attention that coercive force Hcj and a residual magnetic flux density Br show the

good value. Moreover, even if it compares sample No. 4 (the amount 3.270 of D(ies)) whose R ratio is 0.979 with the example 3 (the amount 3.000 of D(ies)) of a comparison whose R ratio is 1.052, the direction of sample No. 4 whose R ratio is 0.979 shows coercive force Hcj and a residual magnetic flux density Br better than the example 3 of a comparison whose R ratio is 1.052. Therefore, in order to obtain good coercive force Hcj and a good residual magnetic flux density Br, R ratio can also be referred to as being one parameter. The above result showed that good coercive force Hcj and a good residual magnetic flux density Br could be obtained by setting R ratio to 0.94-0.99 at 0.94-1.03, and a pan. moreover — although it is making for X alloy powder to contain Dy into indispensable requirements in this invention — as the desirable amount of D(ies) — the magnet presentation after sintering — Dy — about 1-13wt% — further — about 3-10wt% — what is necessary is to just be contained

[0019] (Example 2) The experiment which checks change of the magnetic properties accompanying fluctuation of sintering temperature and which went to accumulate is explained as an example 2. X alloy powder and Y alloy powder were adjusted on the same conditions as an example 1, and grinding, mixing, and shaping among a magnetic field were performed. After sintering the Plastic solid after shaping among a magnetic field at 1070 degrees C, 1090 degrees C, and 1110 degrees C for 4 hours, respectively, two-step aging processing was performed on the same conditions as an example 1, and sample No. 5-13 and the examples 5-7 of a comparison were acquired. The presentation of the compounding ratio of the presentation of X alloy powder and Y alloy powder, X alloy powder, and Y alloy powder and the magnet after sintering is as being shown in Table 2. Here, for sample No. 5-7, the Dy ratio 0.396, the R ratio 0.971, and sample No. 8-10 are [the Dy ratio 0.738, the R ratio 0.974, and the examples 5-7 of a comparison of the Dy ratio 0.641, the R ratio 0.973, and sample No. 11-13] the Dy ratio 1.0 and the R ratio 1.0. About sample No. 5-13 and the examples 5-7 of a comparison, coercive force Hcj and a residual magnetic flux density Br were measured with the B-H marker. The result is shown in Table 3. Moreover, the relation between the sintering temperature of sample No. 5-13 and the examples 5-7 of a comparison and a residual magnetic flux density Br is shown in drawing 2. The curve (a) shows the relation between the sintering temperature in the case of the Dy ratio 0.396 and the R ratio 0.971 (sample No.5-7), and a residual magnetic flux density Br among drawing 2. Similarly, as for the curve (b), in the case of the Dy ratio 0.641 and the R ratio 0.973 (sample No. 8-10), in the case of the Dy ratio 0.738 and the R ratio 0.974

(sample No. 11-13), the curve (d) shows the relation between the sintering temperature in the case of the Dy ratio 1.0 and the R ratio 1.0 (examples 5-7 of a comparison), and a residual magnetic flux density Br, as for the curve (c).
[0020]

[Table 2].

No.		X合金/ Y合金	Nd	Dy	Fe	Со	Cu	Al	Sn	В	Dy比	RIL
5~7	X合金 Y合金 配合組成	90:10	28.35 - 25.515	2.46 39.93 6.207		4.97 0.497	- 0.78 0.078	0.21 0.39 0.228	1.22 0,122	1.11 - 0.999	0.396	0.971
8~10	X合金 Y合金 配合組成	95:5	26.99 - 25.641	3.94 48.05 6.146	67.83	9.59 0.480	- 1.47 0.074	0.2 0.42 0.211	2.43 0.122	1.04	0.641	0.973
11~13	X合金 Y合金 配合組成	97:3	26.4 - 25.608	4.52 58.05 8.128		- 15.79 0.474	2.58 0.077	0.19 0.43 0.197	3.84 0.115	1.02 0 0.989	0.738	0.974
比較例 5~7	X合金 Y合金 配合組成	100:0	25.49 - 25.49	6.28 - 6.28	-	0.49 - 0.49	0.08 - 80.0	0.18 - 0.18	0.13 - 0.13	1	1.000	1.000

[0021] [Table 3]

No.	Dy比	R比	Hcj (kA/m)	Br(T)	焼結温度 (℃)
5			2062	1.147	1070
- 6	0.396	0.971	2013	1.203	1090
7			1984	1.227	1110
8			2017	1,238	1070
9	0.641	0.973	1995	1.239	1090
10			1973	1.239	1110
11			2061	1.233	1070
12	0.738	0.974	2039	1.234	1090
13			1987	1.242	1110
比較例5			2090	1.203	1070
比較例6	1.000	1.000	2069	1.213	1090
比較例7			1998	1.216	1110

[0022] As shown in Table 3, there is an inclination for coercive force Hcj to decrease, with the rise of sintering temperature. Although sample No. 5-7 are the same Dy ratio and R ratio, coercive force Hcj decreases with 2062kA [m] (sample No. 5) /, 2013 kA/m (sample No. 6), and 1984 kA/m (sample No. 7) as sintering temperature rises with 1070 degrees C (sample No. 5), 1090 degrees C (sample No. 6), and 1110 degrees C (sample No. 7). This inclination is the same also about sample No. 8-10, sample No. 11-13, and the examples 5-7 of a comparison. On the other hand, as shown in Table 3 and drawing 2, a residual magnetic flux density Br tends to improve with the rise of sintering temperature. That is, in sample No. 11-13 (drawing 2 curve (c)) 0.738 and whose R ratio Dy ratio is 0.974, if sintering temperature becomes 1110 degrees C (sample No. 13) from 1070 degrees C (sample No. 11), a residual magnetic flux density Br will improve from 1.233T to 1.242T.

[0023] Next, the comparison with sample No.5-7 (the Dy ratio 0.396, R ratio 0.971) and the examples 5-7 (the Dy ratio 1.0, R ratio 1.0) of a comparison is performed. As shown in drawing 2, when sintering temperature is 1070 degrees C, the residual magnetic flux density Br with the example 5 (curve (d)) of a comparison higher than sample No.5 (curve (a)) is shown. However, if sintering temperature becomes 1110 degrees C, the residual magnetic flux density Br of sample No.7 (curve (a)) will improve to 1.227T to the residual magnetic flux density Br of the example 7 (curve (d)) of a comparison being 1.216T. That is, even if it will raise sintering temperature if Dy ratio becomes 1.0 or more so that clearly from drawing 2, it can be said that it is difficult to obtain the residual magnetic flux density Br beyond 1.22T.

[0024] Moreover, it attracts attention that sample No.8-10 (curve (b)) whose Dy ratio is 0.641 and whose R ratio is 0.973, and Dy ratio all

show the outstanding residual magnetic flux density Br beyond 1.23T about 0.738 and sample No.11-13 (curve (c)) whose R ratio is 0.974. Since R ratio of sample No.8-10 is 0.973 and R ratio of sample No.11-13 is 0.974 here, both R ratio is almost equal. However, if drawing 2 is seen, since sample No.8-10 (Dy ratio 0.641) shown with a curve (b) is stabilized rather than sample No.11-13 (Dy ratio 0.738) shown with a curve (c) and the high residual magnetic flux density Br is shown, the effect the direction of Dy ratio affects a residual magnetic flux density Br is larger than R ratio. The above result showed that the good residual magnetic flux density Br beyond 1.22T could be obtained that there is an inclination for a residual magnetic flux density Br to improve in connection with sintering temperature, and by making Dy ratio about into 0.38 to 0.99.

[0025] (Example 3) According to examples 1 and 2, it became clear by setting Dy ratio to 0.38 to 0.99, and setting R ratio to 0.94-0.99 that good coercive force Hcj and a good residual magnetic flux density Br can be obtained. The experiment which checks how Dy ratio and R ratio should be combined in order to obtain the desirable combination Hcj of Dy ratio and R ratio, i.e., good coercive force, and a residual magnetic flux density Br and which was conducted for accumulating is explained as an example 3. X alloy and the Y alloy were adjusted on the same conditions as an example 1, and grinding, mixing, and shaping among a magnetic field were performed. After sintering the Plastic solid after shaping among a magnetic field at 1090 degrees C and 1110 degrees C for 4 hours, respectively, two-step aging processing was performed on the same conditions as an example 1, and sample No. 14-18 and the examples 8 and 9 of a comparison were acquired. The presentation of the compounding ratio of the presentation of X alloy powder and Y alloy powder, X alloy powder, and Y alloy powder and the magnet after sintering is as being shown in Table 4. Coercive force Hcj and a residual magnetic flux density Br were measured with the B-H marker on the same conditions as an example 1 about sample No. 14-18 and the examples 8 and 9 of a comparison. The result is shown in Table 5. In addition, sample No. 1-13 obtained in the examples 1 and 2, Dy ratio of the examples 1-7 of a comparison, R ratio, coercive force Hcj, and a residual magnetic flux density Br are also shown in Table 5 for comparative facilities. Hereafter, examination about the desirable combination of Dy ratio and R ratio is performed using sample No. 1-18 and the examples 1-9 of a comparison. In addition, coercive force Hcj shows in 1800kA [m] /or more among sample No. 1-18 and the examples 1-9 of a comparison, and a residual magnetic flux density Br shows the thing beyond 1.16T (it corresponds [all of except

for sample No.5, and the example 1 of a comparison - 3]) to drawing 3 . $\left[0026\right]$

[Table 4]

No.		X合金/Y合金	Nd	Dy	Fe	Co	Cu	Al	Sn	Ga	В	Dy比	R比
14, 15	X合金 Y合金	93.2:6.8	26.41 14.55	3.54 42.21	32.46	7.2	1.07	0.12 0.17	2.34		1.05	0.572	0.942
18, 17	配合組成 X合金 Y合金	93.2:6.8	25.596 26.21 14.29	4.64 29.23	45.57	7.34		0.123 0.17 0.14		 -	0.978 1.07 -	0.733	0.973
18	配合組成 X合金 Y合金 配合組成	95:5	25.392 26.87 - 25.527	6.328 3.85 47.5 8.033		0.504 - 9.67 0.484	0.075 - 1.54 0.077	0.168 0.2 0.31 0.206	0.161 - -	3.26 0.163	0.997 1.03 - 0.979	0.638	0.973
比較例8,9	X合金 Y合金 配合組成	82.4:17.6	29.79 4.53 25.332	- 35.45 6.256	68.85 56.03 66.588	2.8 0.494	- 0.42 0.074	0.15 0.14 0.148	- 0.63 0.111	- - -	1.21	0.000	0.943

[0027]

[Table 5]

No.	Dy比	RIL	Hcj (kA/m)	Br(T)	焼結温度 (℃)
1	0.517	0.974	1843	1.290	1070
2	0.396	0.971	1984	1.227	1110
3	0.697	0.975	2086	1.210	1070
4	0.795	0.979	1802	1.342	1070
5	0.396	0.971	2062	1.147	1070
6			2013	1.203	1090
7			1984	1.227	1110
8	0.641	0.973	2017	1.238	1070
9			1995	1.239	1090
10			1973	1.239	1110
11	0.738	0.974	2061	1.233	1070
12			2039	1.234	1090
. 13			1987	1.242	1110
14	0.572	0.942	1958	1.221	1090
15			1932	1.243	1100
16	0.733	0.973	2004	1.238	1090
17			1976	1.241	1100
18	0.638	0.973	2022	1.260	1090
比較例1	0.324	0.888	1740	1.200	1110
比較例2	1.022	0.985	2101	1.150	1070
比較例3	1.067	1.052	1680	1.321	1110
比較例4	1.057	1.051	1930	1.169	1110
比較例5	1.000	1.000	2090	1.203	1070
比較例6			2069	1.213	1090
比較例7			1998	1.216	1110
比較例8	0.000	0.943	1929	1.169	1090
比較例9			1892	1.230	1110

[0028] When drawing 3 is seen, it turns out that coercive force Hcj does not exist and, as for the example of a comparison beyond 1.22T, 1900 or more kA/m of residual magnetic flux densities Br does not exist. On the other hand, each of sample No. 2, and 7-18 shows the coercive force Hcj of 1900 or more kA/m, and the residual magnetic flux density Br beyond 1.22T. About sample No.8-13, and 16-18, it especially attracts attention that the coercive force Hcj of 1950 or more kA/m and the residual magnetic flux density Br beyond 1.23T are shown. if its attention is paid to Dy ratio and R ratio of sample No.8-13, and 16-18 here -- sample No.8-10 -- the Dy ratio 0.641, the R ratio 0.973, and sample No.11-13 -- the Dy ratio 0.738, the R ratio 0.974, and sample No. -- 16 and 17 become the Dy ratio 0.733 and the R ratio 0.973. It can be said that the coercive force Hcj and the residual magnetic flux density Br which were excellent in Dy ratio 0.5 to 0.99, further 0.6 to 0.9, and by being more

preferably referred to as 0.6-0.8, and setting R ratio to 0.94-0.99 at 0.8 to 0.99 and a pan can be obtained from this inclination. [0029] Next, the coercive force Hcj and the residual magnetic flux density Br of sample No.6, 9, 12, 14, 16 and 18, and the examples 6 and 8 of a comparison whose sintering temperature is 1090 degrees C are shown in drawing 4. As shown in drawing 4, coercive force Hcj and a residual magnetic flux density Br excellent in especially sample No. 9, and 12, 16 and 18 are shown, and the value of about 2000 or more kA/m has been acquired about coercive force Hcj. And it attracts attention that each of sample No.9, and 12, 16 and 18 shows the residual magnetic flux density Br beyond 1.23T, maintaining this good coercive force Hcj. Next, the comparison of sample No. 18 and sample No. 9 is performed. In drawing 4, sample No.18 are located in the upper right of sample No.9, and have obtained coercive force Hcj and a residual magnetic flux density Br with sample No.18 [higher than sample No.9]. 0.638 and R ratio of 0.973, and both Dy ratio and R ratio are [0.973 and Dy ratio of sample No.9 / 0.641 and R ratio] however, almost equal [Dy ratio of sample No.18], as shown in Table 5. Here, when Tables 2 and 4 are seen, sample No. 9 contain Sn to sample No. 18 containing Ga, without including Ga. Since other presentations of sample No. 18 and sample No. 9 are almost equal, when Ga is chosen as M, it can be said that it is effective when raising coercive force Hcj and a residual magnetic flux density Br. [0030]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained in full detail above, according to this invention, the manufacture approach of a rare earth permanent magnet that both coercive force and a residual magnetic flux density were excellent can be offered.

[Translation done.]

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the graph which shows the relation between Dy ratio of sample No. 1-3 and the examples 1 and 2 of a comparison, and a residual magnetic flux density Br.

[Drawing 2] It is the graph which shows the relation between the sintering temperature of sample No.5-13 and the examples 5-7 of a comparison, and a residual magnetic flux density Br.

[Drawing 3] It is the graph which shows the coercive force Hcj and the residual magnetic flux density Br of sample No. 1-4, 6-18, and the examples 4-9 of a comparison.

[Drawing 4] Sintering temperature is the graph which shows the coercive force Hcj and the residual magnetic flux density Br of sample No. 6, 9, 12, 14, 16 and 18, and the examples 6 and 8 of a comparison which are 1090 degrees C.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

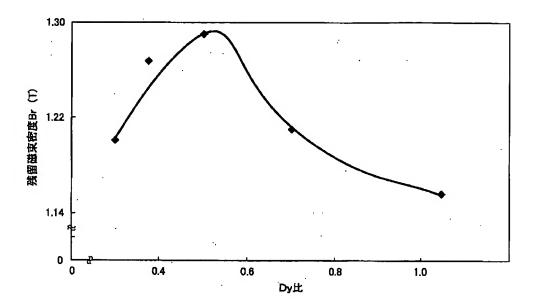
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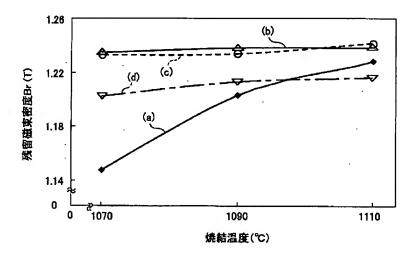
DRAWINGS

[Drawing 1]

-11

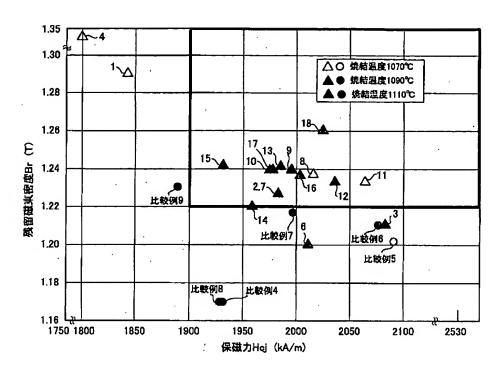


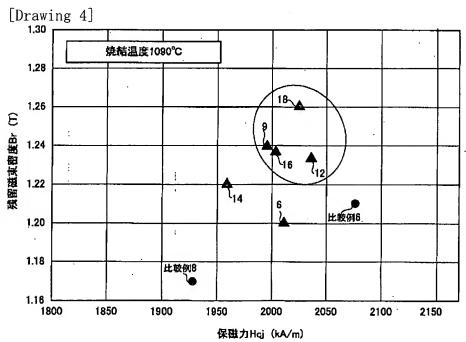
[Drawing 2]



[Drawing 3]

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[Translation done.]